

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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(Incluye Ayres.
Portin del Arco
Villa Mercedes.
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San Antonio)

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Received at the office up to Tuesday.
10 A. M. and inserted at moderate
rates.

Published every Wednesday morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, as a special edition for country subscribers and for transmission by English & French packets.

December 25th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 34.

Mauá Bank.

Calle Cargallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The office of this bank having been removed to the above specified building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie:
1st Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.
2nd Money is advanced on mortgage and other securities approved of by the Manager.
3rd Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing enclosed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previous to currency and specie.
4th Money is received in *current-account* bearing interest from date of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the deposits being allowed to retire at any time by means of *cheques* past or the full amount at their credit, even when the quantity exceeds three hundred thousand of our *Austral* dollars, *corresponding* in which case 48 hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the B. N. C.
5th Money is taken at fixed dates, and conventional interest.
6th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario de Sta. Fe, Salto Oriental, Payson, Rio de Janeiro and other places in the Brazil, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.
7th Finally the Bank, under-risks & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.
The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Buenos Ayres 6th Dec. 1861.
P. P. Mauá & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

Mauá Bank.

Calle Cargallo 101 & 103.

Rate of interest for current month.
Specie received in account current at 10 p/100 per annum.
Specie advanced " " at 18 p/100 per annum.
Currency received " " at 7 p/100 per annum.
Currency advanced " " at 12 p/100 per annum.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie, or currency at a conventional interest.
Buenos Ayres, 6th Dec. 1861.
P. P. Mauá & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

LONDON UNITY FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL: £2,500,000, STERLING.
Insurance against Fire is effected upon nearly all descriptions of property in the United Kingdom and in Foreign Countries. This Association offers peculiar advantages for fire insurance in Buenos Aires on account of the moderate rates and other concessions in benefit of the insured.
Proposals for Life Insurance are also received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and all other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.
GROSVENOR WILKES.
Calle Mayo No. 7.

Education.

ANGLO-FRENCH SEMINARY

331 Potosí 331

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent teacher who gives the personal attention to the pupils. The moral training at the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to. References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow, James O'Brien, W. Couper, J. G. and H. M. Kern.
At 11.50 p.m. William Parody.

NOTICE.
The public are respectfully informed that the Scotch School is now closed for the Christmas vacation, but will be re-opened on Monday Jan. 13th 1862.
Attest: POWELL.
Master.

English Seminary

30-SUIPACHA-30

The principal of the establishment continues to pursue his system of instruction, under the most favorable auspices. His practical acquaintance with the most popular systems of education in England and the United States has enabled him to introduce branches and improvements, which render his institution the most efficient hitherto known in these countries. Thoroughly qualified English teachers have charge of the pupils, and the highest branches are taught by competent professors. The greatest attention is given to the moral and physical culture of the boarding pupils, who are under the constant supervision of Mrs. Nicholson.
To parents in the country or provinces who desire a home for their children, this institution offers unique advantages, and supercedes the painful necessity hitherto felt, viz: that in order to secure a first rate mercantile education children must be sent to England or the United States.
References given to the British mercantile community, to whom this establishment is favorably known as numbers of its former pupils occupy prominent positions in the first mercantile houses of this city.
Prospectuses forwarded to any part of city or country on application, the vacations commencing on the 23rd Inst., and close January 1st 1862.
HENRY R. NICHOLSON.
Principal.

English Grocery Store.

Calle Defensa N.º 164

The subscriber has opened the above as a grocery store the stock includes rice, sugar, wine, spirits and other necessities for family use in town and country, of the best qualities, all purchased and selected with the greatest care.
Particular attention will be given to the cultivation of a family trade, and orders from the country carefully attended to.
Robert Urie

On sale.

A large and select Stock of Tea, Groceries, Wines and Spirits, are offered at moderate prices, they will be well packed and forwarded to any of the Phazas or Railway Stations by Thomas Mullall & Co.
N.º 62 ca le 25 de Mayo, B. Aires.
N. B.—The branch Establishment in "Mo on" will furnish all goods at the same prices they can be supplied at from the city.

Just received.

A new and select stock of Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Teas, Ruskies, Curnuts, &c. suitable for family use.
Camp orders executed with the quickest possible dispatch at the most moderate prices, and forwarded free of cartage to any of the phazas.
E. HARDY.
Grocery Store—30 calle Cargallo 30.
Two doors above the American Church.

Ten Wine and Spirits.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has an excellent assortment of the above articles. He can particularly recommend his table Wines both Red and White. He has likewise a general assortment of Groceries and Spirits of the best quality and most moderate prices.
Buenos Aires 14 Dec. 1861.
Jno. Hines.

Calle Cargallo No. 10—Veinte cinco de Mayo 60.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the partnership hitherto existing in this city between J. H. G. Russell and Sjoerd Winard, under the firm of "Russell and Winard" is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Buenos Ayres 20th December 1861.
Russell and Winard.

Referring to the foregoing notice, the undersigned begs to advise that from this date, he has established a Barret and Commission business, under the firm of S. Winard & Co. Buenos Ayres, 20th December 1861.
Sjoerd Winard.

DUTCH CONSULATE.

The above named Consulate is removed from N.º 108 Piedad to N.º 91 Reconquista Street. Office of Messrs. D. T. Visser & Co.

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cargallo No. 80.

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

New assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Spring & Summer just received. per French Packet Ceylon.

300 \$ Reward.

Lost stayed on stolen, on the 28th Nov. from the neighborhood of St. Caroline, three horses, a deer & a dog, as follows: one Bayo, arimado, 2 Pianos, one of which is arimado, the other ralon, with close cut mane and a hole in each ear, the right ear-hole being cut on the mark is a cheve with flower above and ant-hor beneath, as you see at the "Standard" office.
Any person giving information in that will lead to the recovery of these animals, will be rewarded as above, on applying at the Chancery of St. Caroline.

Partido Barranca del Sud.

LET'S DANCES.

Hannay's Royal Almanac.

AND NAUTICAL ALMANAC FOR 1862

G. H. MACKERN

21-Calle Sta. Martin-24.

SELTZERWATER!!!

Mineral water just received from the most famous fountain of Germany, by the General Store of THOMAS BICKER

Wholesale and Retail in the General Store of THOMAS BICKER

77-Perf-77

CURRY POWDER AND SOY

Finest Soy and superior Curry Powder, beginning just arrived per "Velocidad" from Hong Kong. Retail price twelve (12) d. I am 1/2 bottle.

THOMAS BICKER

77-1-16-77

NEGRETTE RAM!!!

Thomas Bicker informs his friends to inquire at his house one of the best Negrette Ram ever arrived from Germany. Said ram was born in January '59 on the famous man-o-war "Potestad" and is a direct descendant of the celebrated 1st Lieut. of "Hueyter" kingdom of Moravia (Mahren)

77-Calle Perf-77

MARRIED COUPLE.

A young man and his wife seek employment in an Estancia or sheep-farm, a house, the former would mind sheep and the latter perform general house work.

Apply N.º 100 calle Mayo 4.

1000 \$ reward.

The undersigned having lost seven fine mules, on Oct 20th, and judging that it would be to teach a good deal of English Education, offers the above sum for their recovery.

They are marked "62" with two tails to the 3. For further particulars apply to advertiser.

GERALD DILLON.

Calle de Paja, Partido de Matanza.

English Education

A steady active man wants employment in one or two families in the City, or suburbs, to teach a good deal of English Education, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, measurement of all descriptions of Timber &c. of course included.

References can be given to several persons of high respectability in the City. Buenos Aires 20th, November 1861, application No. 35 calle San Lorenzo.

WANTED.

A man-cook who speaks English, at the Victoria Hotel.

Calle San Martin N.º 105.

For sale in Quilmes.

A brick house with slate roof, two large landlocked rooms with hall, attic, and 2 small apartments and kitchen all attached, a small out house and well of good water, nine garden flowers, fruit trees, grapevines, and of alfalfa 75 yards in front by 60 in depth, all enclosed with a red green fence.

The premises will be sold a bargain, they are situated 4 squares from the Municipal house, Plaza of Quilmes, towards the South, and one square from Doctor Wilde's.

For terms see apply on the premises or at JAZOULI and DIAZ's N.º 3 Calle Peru.

Changed Premises.

The undersigned begs to inform the public that he has removed his grocery establishment from the corner of Potosí & Defensa to the premises lately occupied by Mr. James Noble, calle Defensa, 162.

honorable Unto.

Wanted.

On an English returned man to work in a quinta & take care of horses.
Apply Mayo 175, before 9 a.m. or after 3 p.m.

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photographs or autographs, taken with the most perfect facility by Charles Roover, Studio at the Hotel Franch opposite the Plaza Hotel Franch and caves at cheap rates, and in every variety.

RESIDENT TUTOR.

A young man of superior education, sober and unmarried, seeks employment as resident master with the family of an English Estancia, who would give him an interest in English.

Address "Perula" at this office.

MEDIANERO.

An Englishman who has had 8 years experience in the camp, wishes to buy half a flock, for cash, entering as Medianero with some respectable estancia. For particulars, address Mr. James Bell

Corner call a Defensa and Morono.

Wanted.

By an Englishman with experience in sheep-farming a situation as Medianero. THE ADVERTISER has 600 fine mestiza sheep which he would like to place on the same Estancia.

Apply to H. M. Moss.

Calle Defensa—23.

CIGAR-SHOP FOR SALE.

The establishment N.º 29 Defensa is offered for sale, with or without stock. It is an excellent situation suitable for any branch of business, and subject to a moderate rent.—Apply on the premises.

MAN & WIFE.

A couple who have been some time in this country seek employment in a sheep Estancia. A native or forei proprietor, their husband is poor, the wife an housemaid.

Apply at Mrs. AUSTIN'S.

Calle Tucuman, 50.

PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOF-FEELT.

A cheap, light, durable and permanent roof is strongly recommended as suitable for gables and other buildings.

On sale at Calle de Potosí N.º 58, where all necessary instructions for its application can be obtained.

NOTICE.

The First General annual meeting of the Subscribers to the British Hospital will be held at the English Church School room on the evening of Monday the 31st instant at 7 P. M. in accordance with the provisions of the act of Parliament relating thereto, when a Report will be presented by the Committee of Management of the working of the Institution during their period of office, accompanied by an account of the receipts and expenditure for the year for the approval of the subscribers and for transmission to Her Majesty's Government.

FRANK PARISH

Il. B. M. Consul

British Consulate December 28 1861.

FOR SALE.

The new first class and fast sailing American barque "Plymouth" of 251 tons Register and built in Baltimore, January 1840 of Oak, Least and yellow pine, fully equipped and copper lashed, in every respect well found and with an entire new set of sails.—For particulars apply to the consignee.

Zimmermann Pairs & Co.

Calle Bolívar N.º 7-1/2 Plaza Victoria.

TO LET.

A very commodious house with nine rooms, papered, and boarded floors, with a garden—Gargallo 337.—For further particulars—Apply English Seminary, Suipacha 20.

FOR SALE.

Seven English cattle, stock of the pure Derby breed; just arrived in British by the "Barney" for further particulars apply at the Naval Store of

Henry Rivers & Co.

Casto Julio N.º 4 and 18.

To Sheep Farmers.

Good investment for surplus wool money. Ground for building suitable for suit purchasers in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza 11 Septiembre with frontages to Calle Cargallo, Mayo, & Casto. To see plans apply to P. B. Lyons Calle Mayo No. 9, or to Edward Seymour, Calle Lima No. 89.

General Undertaking.

107-Calle Moreno-107

The undersigned, respectfully intimates that at the well-known establishment, meant to be complete, & clothed in every quality and of every variety of style, at prices ranging from 50 to 3,000 \$.

William Atchings.

MORON.

MORON, NOTAL and SURNAME

Have opened an establishment of grocery and inn, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

Ready on Twelfth Day.

The Irish Catholic Almanac for St. Andrews and published

BY M. G. MULHALL, at the "STANDARD" PRINTING OFFICE.

This volume will contain a Calendar for the year, with the feasts and fasts of the Church, the English Church, a synopsis of the Catholic Church, table of distances and weight of parcels, postal routes, sailing of packets, or new duties of foreigners, treaty with England, making intelligence, matrimonial contracts, exports and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.

Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that he has established in the North of Santa Fe half a league to the south of the Villa Merced, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and prices to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from Mr. Richard Newton's estancia, Sanctorbom.

E. William Woodgate.

Rambouillet rams for sale.

PETER HEALY has for sale at his Establishment, (and may be seen there) and the Calle de Santa Fe, pure bred Rambouillet, and the cross of the Rambouillet with the wethers, over the ewes have been selected from the most celebrated flocks in this country, without regard to price. And the rams are guaranteed by competent judges to be the best imported here.

Purchasers can suit themselves in rams at prices varying from 800 \$ to 12,000 \$.

N.º 189.

150 DOUBLOONS.

Wanted the above sum on a mortgage of valuable property in the city of Dublin worth £10,000, on 1st January 1862. The interest to be paid in this School are, English, French, Spanish, &c.

N. B.—The School is a fine building with two departments, one for the girls, the other for the boys.

7 vacas perdidas

Se han perdido el 29 de Octubre proximo pasado 600 vacas, interes 10 por cent, will be given 1,000 p.s. de gratificación al que las devuelva al Sr.—

GIRALDE DILLON.

Calle de Paja (Matanza)

ENGLISH CHURCH SCHOOL.

The public are hereby informed that the objects of the above will be re-commenced on the 2nd day of January 1862. The languages taught in this School are, English, French, Spanish, &c.

N. B.—The School is a fine building with two departments, one for the girls, the other for the boys.

HARRIST FITE PARKER.—R. J. BOD

WANTED.

Four or Five Medicinos for an Estancia in the South of this province, an immediate application is required to. For further particulars apply at Calle Rivera via N.º 345, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.

Zamora's suicide.
Byron tells us that the country patriotic who cut his throat in the city of Granada, and hence a grateful posterity reveres this one good act which sufficed to redeem all the rest of his venous career. With like feelings of gratitude should the Unitarians now regard the magnanimity of the late Prince of Orange, who flung himself not to hold there committed suicide. Perhaps it were more dignified to have played the part of the St Cloud Chambers with Bonaparte, but then Urquiza's *gracioso* might prove more violent than the French Grenadiers, and Pedernera has no longings for martyrdom.

Model-school examination.

The day's proceedings closed with a *resumé* of Catechism and Astronomy, which was likewise satisfactory.

On to-day the French, Geography, and History classes will be examined : on tomorrow, the German, and, on Saturday, the course will conclude with Mathematics & Arithmetic.

- This all-important subject calls for such profound experience, and unprejudiced sentiment, that we touch upon it almost unwillingly and venture a few observations, *en passant*, without expounding any infallible dogma as to the best method of teaching the young idea how to shoot.

The two systems, public and private, have each their advocates, their points of excellence, and perhaps also their defects. The national features and intelligence of different climates may require distinct methods of instruction, and the habits of the people may show a preference to public schools. This in Germany and the U. States, where the masses are well-informed, this mode prevails, while in most other countries where private schools are more numerous, the masses receive the rudiments of superior education, leaving the lower orders in comparative ignorance. This is particularly the case in the United Kingdom; there, it is true, founts of learning are to be found in every town and village; for all, in Great Britain and Ireland, but, the masses are not able to avail themselves of this luxury, which is retained, in large quantities, only at expensive Universities.

In this country we have imitated the model Republic, and public schools are therefore fashionable, whereas at home it would be reckoned a disgrace to inhibit wisdom at such a source.

Perhaps in no other country is a larger estimate valued for schools, and yet, though Douglas, bound education, so backward, has already forewarned, send their children thus.

the Atlantic to acquire even a second-rate instruction. Our local Solons indignantly slap in our face the magnificent programme of studies, of the imagination to suppose Curran proved Docugony on all the counts of the indictment; and they point to their splendid books. But it is better for a man to have his knowledge inside his brain, than out of it, we answer that if we consider the culprit guilty of the more serious charge. However, the jury knew that the witness had committed a cowardly assault upon the defence, and thereby made their utter abhorrence of his conduct, the course was to find him guilty outright. The sentiment of sympathy with a struggling defendant, who has been so unjustly treated, is no fault. A man is eminently respectable and

We, therefore, prefer private institutions such as the Seminario Ingles, Anglo-French Seminary and Lyceum of the Plate. These schools are highly prosperous, a sign of the opinion that the people have formed of them as to their worth. It is not from a home-prejudice against public instruction, nor from a secret predilection of foreigners, that we advocate the private system; it is rather to be preferred, because it represents the tie between master and pupil is more intimate, and that a constant observation of the natural bent, a kindly feeling of association, a mutual interest of advancement is better fostered, than in a miscellaneous gathering, subjected to the influence of dissimilar method and invariable position.

It is not that we have any objection to have had that feeling, they as men are entitled to our respect; but as impartial judges of evidence, one fears they did not shine. In the days of penny dailies, a trial of this sort is a trial of the strength of the journalists, and Pugh might have added a trial of the strength of the journeymen for the benefit of the trade, that would have paid Editors to bribe a man occasionally to commit a diabolical outrage—particularly regard being had to the accessories.

U. STATES.

From the news received from North America we cannot speculate upon any early settlement of this calamitous war. No decisive action is fought, and, though we are told by every mail

The Academic year is well-nigh closed, and we would earnestly exhort every *paterfamilias* who studies his children's ascent of Mount Parnassus, to make a tour of the mod-

The hostile fleet is disarming at Paraná; it is said they have each only 10 tons of coal for the day of light, we believe they had more than enough.

From Cordoba we hear that Dr. M. Paz returned to that city in very different circumstances from those attending his departure. Instead of fetters, garlands; instead of jailors, friends; he was no longer a prisoner at all, but had suffered himself to be taken away by force, and now Peina will be drummed out, and Don Marcos voted to the Chair. Sas paid a flying visit to Mendoza, Paunero published an order of the day which reads quite equal to blank verse:

"The traitor who is signed amid hosts of 'Vivas' We have not learned whether his tooth-ache returned after dismissing the Cura."

Mails just arrived inform us that the chief of Police has fined 3 changadores for not having license. Another youth has been drowned bathing; he was an Argentine and Mr. Wm. Douglas leaped in to rescue him, but in vain. 620 immigrants arrived last week, thus a constant influx is necessary to balance the growing mortality from bathing in the River Plate.

(From our own correspondent.)

Manchester Nov. 8th '61.

Our market during the past month has been one of considerable difficulty for spinners and manufacturers. Continually advancing rates for cotton, and no corresponding advance on the manufactured goods, have at last driven producers to short time, a course which was only adopted after long waiting for an improvement in demand. The position of manufacturers, however, strengthened though it is by a curtailed supply, is yet far from satisfactory. Yarns and goods produced from cotton bought at current rates and sold at prices now prevailing in this market, involved a serious positive loss.

But now that there is a new value in cotton it may reasonably be expected that more remunerative prices will be conceded by buyers. There is not a single market, for which cotton is a staple commodity, in which the cotton trade is observable. From India to the far advanced settlements of the Pacific, the cotton trade is everywhere doing a good thing, but, even the, prices obtained show a loss on cost; and if the calculation is founded on the rates now ruling here, a still greater deficiency is to be seen. The Home-trade, chiefly in the hands of the cotton merchants of the manufacturing districts, is in a somewhat bad, and with but little prospect of improvement. The American demand, which, at this season, has usually employed us largely, is in comparison with the present melancholy struggle, almost dead.

The recent rapid advance in the Liverpool market has given rise to reports of immense gains made by purchasers at low rates, so that the circle of speculators is by no means confined to the cotton trade. The Liverpool brokers are continually receiving applications from new clients who desire to make a venture in the prevailing game. We hear of professional gentlemen, even clergymen, and of the most distinguished names of the law, as well as we can see, there is a possibility of successful speculations for a period.

The present Irish people are a highly favoured generation. Two romantic trials within a year, and, in each of them, a young and oppressed woman—the principal figures. Miss Jolly does, however, deserve better things than to be bracketed with Mrs. Yelverton; for, the victim of the Miltonian outrage, (as the Irish papers euphoniously call her) took such vigorous and determined measures in her struggle to make her worthy of our admiration, and such as the other lady would have been far too nice to attempt. *

The eagerness and kindly feeling with which the Irish people often raise up a favorite are at times inconveniently strong, and their enthusiasm shows itself rather objectionably. The *Irishman* is required in a trial made into a sensation by the public mind. In the present case it really was a stretch of the imagination to suppose Curran proved guilty on all the counts of the indictment and that he was a villain. It has been of this opinion, from the sentence he passed, that if we consider the culpability of the more serious charge. However, the jury knew that Curran had committed a cowardly assault and that he probably had committed a further abhorrence of his conduct. The only course was to find him guilty entirely. The sentiment of sympathy with a struggling defendant is so far as the verdict of a jury respectable and, in the present case, it is probable that the jury have had that feeling, yet as men are entitled to our respect; but as impartial judges of evidence, one fears they did not share. In the present case, a trial of this sort is a great wrongdial to justice. It is probable that we might have added to his humorous suggestions for the benefit of the trade, that it would pay printing Editors to hire a man occasionally to be a witness in a trial of this sort. It is a great regard better than the *Irishman* has.

From the news received from North America we cannot speculate upon any early settlement of this calamitous war. No decisive action is sought, and, though we are told by every mail that a great battle is imminent, still we continue to discover that matters are practically in statu quo.

* We do not indorse this extension. *Editor.*

The Northerners are evidently unable to understand the rebellious South, and to an ordinary mind it seems a culpable want of tact and sagacity to see the resources of the state, when there is no definite view, at the same same time, attainable end in view. I suppose, however, that impartial observers of the war of independence thought that the Southern States were in a position to be formidable, and without attainable end, at least, even as she had, in the matter of war-medicine, and in adupliance, far more advanced over her Northern brethren than the Federal Government has over the Southern States. The Southern States, before him the history of the rise of his own country, one would think his sagacity would have enabled him to accept the situation. It is quite evident that any attempts on the part of England to interfere in the present situation, and the present dispute would be ungraciously received, and as there is no appearance of the bellicose spirit, and spontaneously arranging their difficulties, it is not unlikely that the Emperor of the East will send himself as the Duty of Order.

It is reported in Paris that, if the Secedees should hold their own until January, it is the settled intention of the French Government to recognise the Southern Confederacy, and so finish the difficulty of the Cotton question.

In the meantime, the Washington Government has its authority to support, and therefore a quarrel with England is useful, particularly as there is no prospect of a serious end, he thing is done of this wise : the British Government complies, without taking the trouble to discuss the matter, with the subjects have been arbitrarily arrested, and that subjects have been taken to a rit of *Habeas Corpus* which is issued on their account. Mr. Secretary award blusters that the American government is the sole interpreter of the American Constitution, and then surreptitiously asserts that the President of the United States will, in the emergency, adopt in the interest of law and order measures seem good to him, without regard to the consents of Foreign Governments.

An unusual sensation has been caused among the British community by a horrible occurrence resulting in the death of a poor English sailor. The facts are simply stated: the unhappy man was intoxicated, and as the vigilantes are bound to seize him, a scuffle ensued, since poor Jack instinctively repelled the tender mercies of these guardians of the peace. Three or four constables could, we imagine, easily overawe him, if even branding, as they allege, a formidable knife. Yet, another of the fraternity, on horseback, who was passing by, thought fit to give the sailor a subcutaneous lesson during his struggles and life; for when the retarded victim was brought to the Police, he fell to the ground, and yesterday breathed his last.

[illegible]

News is growing slack; it is said Mitre is en route to Santa Fé, the National Guards are coming home, and Urquiza's steamers are about to resume their former transit between this port and the Republics of Uruguay & Entre Ríos. A propos, the Mississippi has been overhauled, and started for Montevideo, on Tues-

After Sanze's welcome back from Cordoba, which he intends properly to despatch a Dilemma, as the railway is progressing & *la causa*. From Rosario we have received another collection of sick and wounded. Our fleet is now at the mouth of the Rio Uruguay, at Santa Fé. A good story is told of Urquiza's knocking his hands at the defeat of Saa, and tying up his mind to take a trip to Europe, leaving the Confederation now free from *tyranny* and *anarchy*. The *Confederación* is now empty, as the college is empty, it is possible they will convert that Alma Mater into a lecture-hall, giving a personal narrative of the late campaign and its heroes. R. Rolon, on hearing of the capture of the *Confederación*, was, I am told, taking with him Galvo, an instructor in 'emigration. Urquiza had promised him snuff, but found it inconvenient.

The replies of the British and American Ministers to Urquiza's encyclical manifesto showed perfect concordance with his views, being checked in quite a friendly tone. State correspondence being fashionable, we have also a letter from our Government, concurring with the Brazilian Minister, for the death of the king of Portugal.

We regret sincerely having to chronicle a new act on the part of six of our countrymen which resulted in the death of one, and the injury of all. The authorities have very properly seized two or three of the offenders, and have brought this disgrace upon their brethren: Irishmen have generally borne in this manner a character for peaceful industry and civility. His illustrious calls for law and

innation, since wilful intoxication is no excuse for nervous crime.

Gold discoveries have been made in the Andes Oriental, but we anticipate the mines will be worked by those of San Luis, not worth mentioning.

Our contemporary, the "Revista," has an article condemning the wooden bridge of Calle Defensa, the "Epoca" lays heavily on the Opera Co. and the "Nacional" asserts that one third of the French nation does not know how to write. We fear there are some nations in town who may be classed in this category. The "Tribuna" and "Com. Times" have made such advertisements, and our juvenile friends of the "Rigoletto" and "Juvenal" carry on a controversy neither very orthodox nor orthographical.

We are glad to learn of the safe arrival out Buenos Ayres of the brig Raymond, of this port, the property of Mr. Peter Curran, of this port, the property of Mr. Peter Curran, of this port, after a successful voyage of sixty-one days. Truly happy as the relatives and friends of the emigrants will be to hear of their safe arrival, we doubt not but that all well-wishers of our maritime commerce will share with us the pleasure of the prosperous inauguration by Mr. Curran of a direct line of communication with a country whose resources from authentic sources.

reports, other than the fact that the said inducements to those who may be disposed to emigrate. We have received a very interesting letter from the Rev. Mr. Smith, which presses on our space considerable claims, and we understand that it is Mr. Curran's intention to continue this line of emigration, and we do not doubt but that the advantages so proved to be possess, and the compensation afforded to the emigrants and the experienced commander, will have the effect to patronage which his enterprise entitles him to. The *Buenos Ayres Weekly Standard*, of 11th inst., announces the arrival of the *Raymond*. The *Standard* further states that the *Raymond* arrived on board of 9th August, accompanied, with the *Chambers*, by the *Chambers* of *Buenos Ayres* on 28th ult. The *Chambers* of *Buenos Ayres* have passed a project of law for an additional 50,000,000 of paper dollars for war purposes.

Telegraphic advices from Calcutta are to Sept. 25th. At Calcutta a slight advance in shipments and taist. Freight, 42. 6d., dead weight, London. The English mail of Sept 3rd reached Bombay in twenty days seven hours. Weather favourable in every part of India for the maturing of the crops. Cholera continued unabated.

Dr. Forbes and Mr. Haywood, of the mission India from the Manchester Cotton Company (limited), had entered on their duties. The *Mumbai Gazette* says another year will show at Lancashire need look no where else but India for her supply of cotton. Accounts have been received of the very heart of Nagtote and the centre of the cotton district having been reached by inland navigation, the kammer Mayflower having just ascended the Godavary River, a distance of 36 miles.

It is stated from Rigeootunah that a party of 600 rebels were moving about in that quarter. The British and Maharajah's forces were in search of them.

—From Burgundy news comes that a Monk of the Trappist monastery of Grace Dieu has succeeded, after considerable study, in producing a continuous electric flame, less costly than that of coal gas, and adapted for general purposes of street and household. The large chapel of Bellecour, at Lyons, is placed at his disposal for experimental lighting, the particulars of the process being preserved for the British Exhibition.

At a recent concert in Paris, M. Rogers, the great French tenor, sang in not less than five languages—French, German, English, Italian, and Spanish. "When other hearts and other lips" by Balfe, was the ballad *Anglaise* chosen for the occasion.

We have been requested to give publicity
the following :

To the Editor of the "Standard"

Sir,
The regulation of Pilots contains no act for the prohibition of Pilots being owners of their own vessels, on the contrary it throws them in open competition with the public, giving all the advantages & disadvantages of a free exercise of office; notwithstanding the undersigned is the last existing Pilot proprietor, who has with immense exertion has by the term of a year survived the ruin of his former company.

The pilotage of a vessel in the present day conducted in the following manner : Pilot leaving the vessel of Point Indio & going on board of the Light Ship has to pay twelve dollars to Casares for his admittance there & return if he embarks in a vessel, he has to pay said person one third of his pilotage & would said contractor refuse to grant him admission on board, he has no chance of disembarking & of course much less of Captains taking him on board, in as much as they do not know where to land him, with exception of the small Pilot Boat which is only there occasionally.

Social evils are multiplying before our eyes, and yet no one has the courage to set his face against them. Some of these evils are the result of the

and others, and keep us, even awake, subjected to a physical nightmare which paralyzes our efforts.

The main of life is now so abbreviated by the lack of sleep that we find some of them meted out to us by the confectioner and almost to us by the physician. The physician, though night eating is forbidden, people are obliged to eat it; rather than starve. The bakers therefore are "plague the first."

The weather lately is remarkably dry, and a drought of two river-water. This is quite tolerable, but that the watermen of the city, who are paid for the water, charge five dollars induces him to draw his supply from a corrupted source, the line of shore which serves as a universal laundry, instead of going a little way out to sea. The unpleasant recollections of deceased animals, the stench of the horse-baths, deuced deaths *gh*, haunt our imagination, as we pay a golden price for the amagous liquid; and we inwardly condemn the

Sometimes, the people of the town, when they are in at least we escape infections, but no disorders are so curious as to leave the roof of the house for a few days and when it rains, one requires to be very careful to get out, while, our stock in trade is converted to floating stock. Again, we have a trouble with the roof or broken floor, but we are left with no roof or floor, and, consequently, as landlords care more or the rent than the comfort is its plague the third.

Matches, matches, Oh Lueifer, surely the people of this town do so infernally as to call these things theophorons. One day, one of these took to strike a light, in vain, these sticks are like the golden nutmegs, made for sale not for use, if you are so fashionable as to buy from Vesta (the goddess of the hearth) anybody you cannot be exempt from the nuisance of these "chaps" you often almanacs and together as if you fit your candle with a morning star, and you are the property of the changes of the moon. Matches, matches, good, even miraculous ones, but the people put up for sale in this town is decidedly the worst.

servants a workmen are so useful that, without them we should be on our pennypin, if you want a thing done, do it yourself! is a wholly impracticable proverb, and we everywhere on mutual aid how much we depend on mutual aid, and therefore indispensable, to keep "helps" and "handicrafts" together, we have often to forget that we are master, and beg, when we should command. Housemaids are difficult to manage, apt to quarrel, and quarreling is a deadly sin. The housewife and her gafferly coachmen: are at a disadvantage, and hold a bad bargain. The "steers" have a fine pulpit, and a high life. The idea of a "short commode" or "long speeches, to end a trinity. Workmen, in this country, come & go when they list, if you do not command, they feign sickness and absence, and you "stuck" as they were in Egypt, and they, *Pharaoh*, the *Pharaoh*.

timorous practitioners, including lottery-
ents, we seldom do make us feel at times the
s of life, the former harassing us with pros-
pects of doubtless, which they call the "great
size" and "wish to force on us from an ex-
generosity: the latter putting our papers in
imaginable places except the letter-box,
which serenely convert into a trumpet to slig-
t the hour and so awaken us; Editors lose
subscribers, subscribers lose papers, all by re-

Washermen are the crowning misfortune: they have no idea of punctuality, and often come in a Sunday suit, "whiskered," and they do not know how to brush their hair, and so drive some a wretch to consider matrimony. They change clothes, lend men out by the week (for we have seen a barber sporting our best shirt with ruffles) and turn them often, by strange mutilations. For have you paid 100 \$ a month, to get a haircut, and the barber has shaved your head, or cut off your ears, or the most precious of the hair-terminals, and the customers infernally "mobs," native & foreign, dance before us, but for Pegasus hairs, or he might be taken up for llopping, and leaving our readers to mortify in several hobbies, we alight from ours - cr-

The following is his excellency's reply to
quiza's proclamation.
L. J. de la Peña Minister &c, Entre-Rios.
Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst. in which you enclosed me an attested copy of the law enacted by the Legislature of Entre Rios on the 1st inst. whereby that Province re-assumes her sovereignty until the re-construction of the Republic.

Thanking you for the notification of this important measure, I will take care to forward it to H. B. Majesty's Government.

[illegible]

Allow me to assure you of my very sincere
regard &c., &c.
EDWARD THORNTON.

Provincial News.

Hornos has not been taking a constitutional tour of the frontier as some might suppose, but busily occupied in cleaning the Angaita stable. He has rid of the camp of the deserters, those dangerous characters who caused so much terror to the peaceful colonists. Yesterday saw some 90 prisoners, chiefly from the South, lodged in the civic dungeons (*celeros de la casa jaja*). These birds of prey arrived, strong like turkeys, on a cavalcade of no very brilliant appearance. They did not ride side-saddle, nor yet on pillion, but in pairs, and under circumstances [that must have rendered their trip to town highly unpleasant.

Head-quarters.

No more battles, no more scrimmages. This may be considered the telegram of our army in the field. Mitré taking a change of air, Urquiza sweetening meat in San José, Calvo, the modern Telemachus, looking out for some goddess Calypso among the islands, after his recent shipwreck: such is about the state of affairs.

It is true a certain M. Nicolich has started a paper in Santa Fé, but, subscribers must be scarce thereabout, and in such a case Editors always write for their own amusement. It is true Chivengo is in custody, but the world is not interested in the fact. It is true the 7th of the line, and "Volunteers" have arrived at Rosario, but then there is no fighting for the former, and Pasquin says the latter have taken by mistake a wrong name. In fine, the death of news leaves little for criticism, and the morning papers taste like a sucked orange.

We are treated to a note of Rolon's, in which occur some uncomplimentary expressions regarding Unitarios; but these are not one-half so bad as the epithets our papers have applied to his party and leader.

One Comas (not the god of Folly) having styled himself governor of some where, Mitré advised Panero to clip his plumage, stripping him of "the cap and bells." We do not know who inherits these decorations. Cullen has accepted the badge of Chief of Police in Santa Fé. Flores went on board our fleet, to see that the yards etc. were all square. M. Saravia is become the Roland Hill of Rosario. We do not hear of balls or diversions in that city, so that the place is possibly as stupid as if divested of red-coats.

Wanted

The list of public wants is not observable in a long file of advertisements, the above heading being more generally indicative of those little minutiae which are supposed to constitute domestic happiness. Such is the infirmity of our natural condition, that while we are far from confessing to be in want, we publish our most trivial necessities, to the world.

Wanted a horse, dairy, wagon, government, any press, not-nice house, wife, or female companion. Wanted a man, indispensable, for do we not see happy old bachelors eschewing most of these things, in furnished lodgings. Public wants differ with the climate, ours are as follow:

Wanted a fixed rate of currency, that we may know what we are really worth. Wanted a spirit of activity in the public offices, seeing that "business is business." Wanted a good street fountain, as soon as the Archangel blows.

Wanted a Branch Peace Society, to inaugurate us against political configurations.

Wanted a Ministry who take knives, billiard, Opera-boxes & taverns, and take off the duties which weigh down the exported fruits of industry. Wanted Justices of the Peace who would devote more attention to seizing assassins than horses, and regard gringos with even more respect than gauchos.

Wanted a *Cañaca* for our city to render bridges unnecessary in the streets, transferring the former to our camp arrays.

Wanted a duck to secure our shipping from the gusty visits of Sta. Rosa. Wanted rail ways to the extremities of our frontier, wherever that is. Wanted a local police, who would prevent street-rows, Sabbath-breaking, boy-drowning and such slight peccadilloes.

Wanted model Editors (of the stamp lately described in the columns of our English colleague), who would devote more space to news and enlightened ideas, than to party-raving & vituperation. Wanted increased comforts and less gilt for more politeness and fewer formalities. Wanted more capital punishments and fewer troops of the line. Wanted less befallings, and a trifle more piety. Wanted less credit and reduced rates of interest. Wanted fewer Doctors and more literati.

Wanted an importation of immigrants in exchange for an export cargo of "swells." Wanted an "auto da fé" of kid-glo-

ves, Parisian ties, sword-canes, wrist-bands, pomatum and tin-foolery. Wanted woolen-factories, electric-telegraphs, tin-ware, paper-mills, distilleries, foundries and all things in greater abundance.

Wanted an improved river-navigation and transport with the interior. Wanted quiet habits at home and a good name abroad. Wanted, in a word, less politics and more work.

Change of Weather.

The barometer of our hopes fell a little this morning, on reading Mitré's reply of the 14th inst., to Urquiza. With all due respect for red-tape, we will dissent this important piece of state-correspondence. The tone is highly elegant, and amiable, but some soft points are glossed over in a graceful rotundity of expression.

Without rejecting the proffered shake hands, our Governor distinctly limits the friendship of Buenos Ayres to a moral obligation tending to mutual peace. He does not actually proclaim himself "divulger of election" on whom should descend the mantle of National authority, but merely throws out a broad hint that he has a better right to the armaments and munitions of the late Government than has the Captain-General.

It also reminds his Lte. adversary that the National identity cannot depend on private Provincial compacts, thus denying an in-imitation of Urquiza, that, with their joint efforts, is to be effected a general reformation. Without demanding the administration of the 13 provinces, he conveys the idea that the principles of Buenos Ayres, being caught up by most of the provinces, must be considered paramount.

The hero of Pavón does not exclude the victor of Caseros from taking part in the national regeneration, but he lays down, as fixed, that such regeneration must entail a policy diametrically opposite to that which met its overthrow on the 17th September.

This price is far from importing the ostracism of Urquiza, that "Tribuna" would have us to believe. It is highly absurd that Mitré should not consent to give fruitless results from the successful campaign he has all but completed. It is difficult to expect that the Captain-General should be a mere spectator of the new regulations.

The fleet, it is confessed, is mostly Urquiza's private property and we imagine its disarmament is a much as can be expected from him. It is also to be supposed that without courting his good pleasure, some difference might yet be had for one who has proved a useful friend.

Probably this trifling question will be pressed on both sides, as a real spirit of conciliation will not descend to hair-splitting when the interests of the nation are at stake.

Town items.

Government has already named the Commissioners of valuation, among the number being, we receive these names, Kervin, and Bultrich of the "Commercial Tribune" staff. The Directory of the Bank is composed, for the coming year, of Messrs J. Llavallo, Sardfield, M. Saavedra, Haedo, Casares, J. B. Peña, Estrada, W. Thompson, Drago, J. Auchera, W. Gilmore, Ennola, C. Santamaría, Cazo, Drabble, & Pereyra.

By the "Doloresitas," arrived yesterday Sr. Calassa ex-admiral. We are told that this gentleman had an excited dialogue with Lopez Jordán in which mention was made of mutual relatives. The consequence was that the former, in high indignation, left his command, with extreme personal risk. Some cannon-shots were fired contrary to his wishes, as a parting salute; and, as a memento of him, the sailors threw overboard an effigy, which an English ship-captain picked up from the water.

The national guard is expected in the city next week, and it is possible a fortnight may elapse. Natives and foreigners have equal reason to rejoice on the occasion, which we look forward to, as a cessation of hostilities.

Travels in Fern & Bolivia.

We have been favored with the following instructive travels of an English gentleman as they chiefly relate to a *terra incognita* we have no doubt our readers will feel as grateful as we do, towards the learned and accomplished author.

CHAP. I.—POTOSI.

A high mountain appears in the distance, as you advance on the high road between the post-houses of Caiza and the town of Potosi. It is a reddish brown colour, and of the shape of a cone, being distinct in appearance from any-

thing of the kind we had hitherto seen: it was that mountain which was made known to the world in the year 1545 by the negroest casualty, by an Indian named Diego Guadalupe, who, in pursuit of Lamas, to whose service he had been caught hold of, shrilly, which being torn from the roots, exposed a mass of silver at the roots: it was that mountain well known to fame, and from which so much hidden treasure was drawn during a period of two hundred and fifty years; I need scarcely add that it was the celebrated mountain of Potosi.

In an original manuscript which I have seen, written by Lamberto de Sierra, one of the late Spanish Ministers of Finance in South America, I find a different account of the particulars of the discovery of the riches of this mountain; for, instead of the Indian, a pulling up a shrub, at the roots of which he found a mass of silver, it is stated, that "at night he made a fire on the side of the mountain, and in the morning he perceived a quantity of silver that had melted and spread on the surface of the ground, which circumstance is noted in the archives of the Treasury."

The report of this discovery spread rapidly and widely abroad, and shortly after, a town was built at the base of this mountain, called Potosi, which contained in the year 1605 according to a census taken by the Intendant Begerano, a population of one hundred thousand inhabitants. During the last ninety years, the population of that town has considerably decreased, in consequence of the suspension of the working of the mines, from being choked up or filled with water. The actual population is now reduced to twenty thousand, being one fifth of its former number, and of which one half is composed of Indians, and the other half of Creoles and Spaniards.

Many vestiges still remain of its former greatness in the number of unroofed houses, with their walls still standing.

The streets are numerous and very steep, and the exteriors of the houses are clean and neat, from the practice of being frequently whitewashed; but, this is not the case in the interior of them, as, with few exceptions, filth is apparent at every step, particularly among the lower class.

The Casa de Moneda, or Royal Mint, is an immense building, which was erected at a cost of two millions of dollars. Its exterior has nothing to excite the attention of the traveller, save its strange and gloomy appearance: we learn from the archives of the Treasury that the common average coined within its walls for many years was four millions, being at the rate of ten thousand dollars a day the whole year round.

There are several public edifices in the principal square of the town: on one side of this square stands the government house, a long range of buildings, including the Justice house, the jail, and a guard house; and another side is occupied by the treasury and government offices.

The climate of Potosi is very disagreeable from the daily changes of temperature, as the four seasons of the year are experienced on the same day. The early morning is very cold, the forenoon is mild and agreeable, between two and three o'clock is excessively hot; and the night, like the morning, is very cold. The natives consider their climate as a perpetual winter, which they divide into two seasons—"the wet and the dry"; they are very sensible to the impression of cold, and are constantly wrapped up in large black cloaks. In this trying climate and in all Andino heights, the circulation and respiration is considerably accelerated in walking, and on the slightest exertion, from the extreme rarity of the air. Those who suffer from weak constitutions, and from inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, are obliged to abandon the town for the more genial climate of the valleys.

It will be readily conceived that these effects should be produced, on considering the great height of this mountain above the level of the sea being the highest that is inhabited, on the face of the globe;—and which, according to the measurements taken by J. Fontana, (a gentleman who came to the country for the purpose of taking the heights of the mountains of Peru, and whom I accompanied on the occasion,) is as follows:

From the principal square of the town.....	13,240 feet
The Mountain of Potosi.....	15,070 "
El Huayna Potosi.....	14,390 "
Latitude of Potosi.....	19,340 "
Do on the point of the mountain.....	10,360 "
Mean height of the barometer for 16 days.....	47,50 "
Thermometer.....	56°

Doctor Redhead, a physician many years established in the town of Salta, and who visited Potosi four years previous to the writing of Mr. Fontana, measured the height of the mountain, and found it to be 15,081 feet above the level

of the sea, which agrees, within seven feet, with that gentleman's measurement.

The Huayna Potosi is a small mountain, rising as it were from the great one, situated at a small distance from its summit. It is called by that name by the Indians, which signifies "the Quick" language. (Son of Potosi). Huayna Potosi.

No mining district in the world has produced such an abundance of silver as the mountain of Potosi; and which, probably still contains as much hidden treasure as that which has been taken from it. The working of the richest mine of this mountain (forty in number) was suspended, in consequence of their filling with water, and the impossibility of conveying proper machinery over steep and elevated mountains for the purpose of draining them. It has been calculated by Alonso Barba that the number of dollars that have been coined from the silver of this mountain would "cover an extent of sixty square leagues." We cannot consider this an erroneous calculation, or an extravagant conjecture, on reading the following interesting extracts, taken from an original manuscript, which I had in my possession, drawn up by Lamberto de Sierra, Minister of Finance, accountant and Treasurer of the Royal Officers in the Imperial city of Potosi.

In that manuscript the treasurer states, "having examined the great number of books that have accumulated in this office from the period of its foundation, it results, that in the year 1556, the working of these mines formally commenced, thus relieving the ministry of the Lord, Don Philip, the Second.—But in the eleven years following, that is, from 1545 in which this mountain was discovered, no account exists of what it produced, or the duties which ought to have been paid to his majesty. Those which are proved to have been paid and received into this treasury, from the year 1556 to the 3rd of December 1800 are represented in each year of the two hundred and forty-five which the certified document embraces."

Tricks of Trade.

We have been requested to note a trivial imposition in the wool-market, against which the sheep-farmers loudly protest. It seems an item of trade called *lienzo* has been, for a long time, set down at 3 lb. and until lately this was not regarded as unjust; but, in the recent improvements, which our countrymen are everyday making in their *modus operandi*, a lighter fabric has been introduced, for the sake of general advantage. The shepherds have suffered by the improvement, for the original rate of 3 lb. is still deducted. It is not clear on what grounds purchasers are so conservative as not to admit this reform. Many will say it is really not worth mentioning, but surely, if the matter involved be so trifling, it is just, the wealthy brokers should waive the question, giving the favor to our hardworking farmers, some of whom stand in need of it. Their prosperity is a matter of course, and it is not all we have an objection to multiplied speculations, remembering that "a hair will break a camel's back."

Local Events.

Newspapers, like everything else, change with the climate; and it must be amusing to an Englishman newly arrived, to witness a comparison between our local prints and those of trans-atlantic press.

In both he will find politics the very life and soul of the leading articles; in both may be found advertisements; but, he reads all similar doings, for he looks for births, marriages & deaths, he will find this piece of intelligence is considered too priv to be proffered by publication. Again, European papers have a nicely arranged variety of type, which relieves the eye as much as visible in our journals, but, at striking characteristics, which distinguish the "Tribuna" and its brethren from the satellites of the "Times." The latter is usually a novel which never fails to appear, when there is a dead-lock in politics, and is more properly an amphibious production which printers convert into a work, after printing it at the expense of subscribers still, this practice prevails in some other countries, and is far from being the capital sin of our papers.

The waifs and strays, that fill the small columns between leading articles, are grouped in English prints, under the heading of "Miscellaneous" and seldom read by serious people; but here, it is the contrary, for "Local events" contain, like a lady's postscript, the whole gist of the production.

It were all very well if these vagabond items were restricted to the facts "who drowned," "jailed," "died," "new police," "imaginary beauty," "startling invention" and such like. Unfortunately pulling has invaded this column, and offensively squibs make up the delightful ensemble. Any man who, despairing of advertisements and public favor, interests himself with the gentle

man who picks up a postscript, is entitled to parade his wares under the E. flag, and pass off as a state politician. The published censor of public opinion descends to the rank of a private advertiser, leaving his own moral weight [but the extravagant ignominy placed on foreigners] quite out of place, and of no possible profit to anyone. If our national defects were pointed out, the lesson would be instructive, in possibly preventing raw beginners from falling into them; the stories, however, are such glaring monstrosities as to establish fully how "glib" are the 4,000 readers who believe them. The most useful anecdote of Englishmen with "apaches," and such is the effect of those repetitions that our native friends cannot give credit for "good humor" but at intervals John Bull, Paddy and Sawney are represented in their mythology as the gleecy Cerberus who never smiles, being chained to the abode of misanthropy & spite.

Frenchmen are not reckoned fashionable, but rather an impersonification of human folly. Italians, though at a distance, receive more favor than Germans are viewed to so strange a light that their very name serve for a graceful pun, to wind up the outlandish category of "gringos."

It will be said we fall again a habit of our own, since we have, now and then, passed a paragraph on the column of Localities; but, here let us distinguish, we turn our pen to the public characters and institutions which they deserve it, without at all making the native population the butt of ridiculous anecdotes.

If our colleagues want subjects, we would oblige them with a dozen of local events:

- 1st On the utility of a bathing-machine.
- 2nd An improved method of watering streets.
- 3rd The completion of the new prison.
- 4th The difficulties in dispatching papers to the camp.
- 5th The bad effects of white-washing houses.

- 6th Taming the gauchos.
- 7th Wide street committee.
- 8th Silence in church and dog-expulsion.
- 9th Public amusements and their players.
- 10th Public charities and their management.
- 11th Public conveyances and their springs.
- 12th Public-houses and their occupants.

News by "Doloresitas."

This stream which arrived at Rosario brought nothing new of importance, but throws some interesting light on the recent movements in the interior.

The rebels in Corrientes 4,000 strong had completed their triumph by electing Sr. Pampin G. governor pro-tem, the decree being signed by himself & V. Prés. of the Chambers. There is no want of the arms and clothes which our government has generously ordered for them. From Santiago we have a correspondence from Gallo and Olmos, in which the former (Ostio) boldly replies to the notification (Sept 18) of the latter, that if Derqui wants their arms, he must "come and take them." On the 1st Dr. Taboada engaged the remnants of the Federals and defeated them near Tucuman.

Montevideo River has led a mixed force towards Montevideo, to liberate the province of Chiriquí. Mitré was expected to arrive in Rosario on Monday 23rd, and the National Guard was to commence embarkation on St. Stephen's Day, so that we may see them here this week. It is said Urquiza, on receipt of Mitré's favor, resolved to re-assemble his troops, but this is a vain confirmation. Manzana is named to command the "Libertad." The "Empire" is shut on the Rosario line.

Rolon's abdication.

Detailed accounts of the revolution in Corrientes state, that the ex-governor, finding his cause hopeless, made a virtue of a necessity, imploring Derqui. Seeing, said he, that my name is held as an excuse for revolt, I will deprive the rebels of this pretext.

The above of ungenerous policy, however, loses merit when we consider that his resignation was after the news that all was lost, and not until he had recommended every severity towards the insurgents. The governor-elect began to cry when he learned that, on him, as President of the Chambers, devolved the dubious honor of succession, Calvo, and a host of minor republicans, emboldened for the Uruguay, but Rolon was surprised to have remained in his character of parish-priest, since those who coveted his magistratorial post did not pretend to spirituality. He is probably in no danger, though the "Revista" rather intemperately calls for the extermination of all *caciques*, including in this category, the black-robed friar and blood-stained Span.

A merry Xmas.

To day being Christmas eve, it becomes us to wish our readers all the compliments of the season. Perhaps no other

Liberal wages given
 H. M. Moss
 23—Calle Defensa—C.

WANTED a thorough good English Cook
man or woman for a small English family.
Liberal wages given.
Apply H. M. Moss.
23—Calle Defensa—22